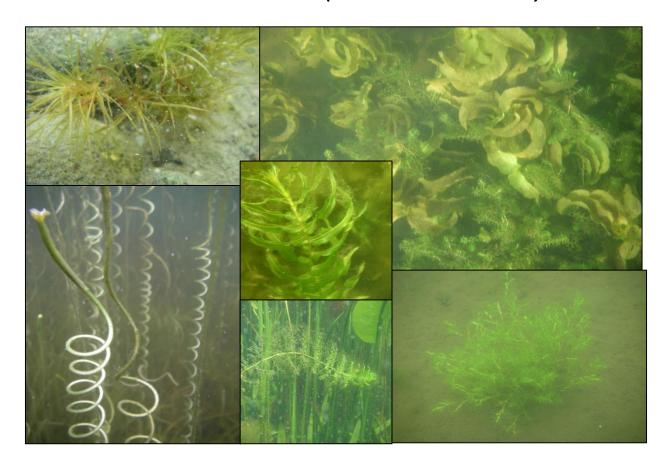
Aquatic Plant Identification Guide Submersed (underwater)



Snohomish County Surface Water Management Lake Management Program 425-388-3204 lakes@snoco.org www.lakes.surfacewater.info



Native Aquatic Plants



- Part of a healthy lake system; benefit people and wildlife
- Good for fish provide food and cover, act as a "nursery" for juvenile fish.
- Have natural controls animals that eat them
- Usually do not cause major problems



The two most common native aquatic plants in Snohomish County are:

- Elodea
- Large-Leaf Pondweed

Invasive Aquatic Plants



- Grow densely, with few natural enemies; adaptable
- Out-compete & displace native plants
- Create nuisance conditions in lakes: disrupting swimming, fishing, and boating
- Once established high cost to control



Submersed invasive plants in Snohomish County include:

- Eurasian watermilfoil
- Brazilian Elodea
- Curly-leaf pondweed
- Grass-leaved saggitaria

You Can Help Prevent Invasive Plants

- Prevention is best approach much cheaper to prevent than eradicate
- Clean, drain and dry your boat
 - Before launching and when leaving

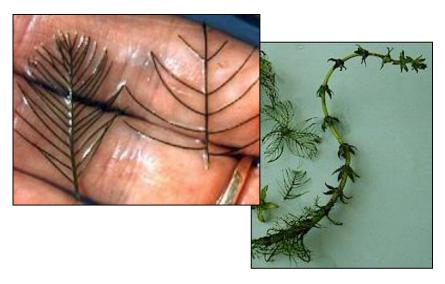






Eurasian watermilfoil





- Usually less than 14 leaflet pairs – stems green
- Somewhat stiff plants
- Known to be in Crystal Lake, Lake Loma, Lake Serene, Riley Lake, & Shadow Lake



- Most problematic aquatic plant in Washington
- Feathery leaves in whorls
 of 4 stems often pink
- Usually >14 leaflet pairs
- Spreads by fragments

Eurasian watermilfoil

Myriophyllum spicatum



Lakes in Snohomish County with known Eurasian Watermilfoil infestations*:

- Lake Goodwin
- Lake Shoecraft
- Lake Roesiger
- Lake Stevens
- Gissberg/Twin Lakes

- Nina Lake (Private Lake)
- Silver Lake (City of Everett)
- Lake Tye (City of Monroe)
- Lake Ballinger (City of Mountlake Terrace & Edmonds)



*Lake Serene and Martha Lake (off 164th) formerly had Eurasian watermilfoil, but the plant has been eradicated through control efforts

DO NOT RAKE OR CUT PLANTS - each fragment will create new plants. Instead report new locations to lakes@snoco.org**



^{**}For Silver Lake, Lake Tye, and Lake Ballinger contact your respective city.





- Most widespread aquatic plant in Snohomish County
- Leaves in whorls of 3;
 white flowers
- Provides food & habitat for fish, waterfowl & other life

Brazilian Elodea

Egeria densa





- Leaves in whorls of 4
- Spreads by fragments
- Worst invasive plant in OR
- Found in Swartz Lake,
 Sammamish River
- Report if found

Large-Leaf Pondweed





- Second most widespread plant in Snohomish County
- Provides great cover for fish and food for aquatic life
- Can grow densely with patches shifting from year-to-year
- 2 distinct leaf types
 - Underwater leaf type broad and arching
 - Floating leaf type bright green often with flower



Curly leaf pondweed

Potamogeton crispus



- Wavy, crinkly leaves
- Forms dense, tangled mats
- Spreads by "turions" which are like seeds
- Learn about <u>control options</u>
 - •Report new locations to lakes@snoco.org

Lakes in Snohomish County with known curly-leaf pondweed infestations:

- Lake Goodwin
- Lake Howard
- Lake Serene
- Lake Stevens





Other Pondweeds

Potomageton spp.

There are 19 species of pondweed in WA. They can be hard to identify but can be grouped into 3 main types including:

- Small/thin-leaved pondweeds, all submersed e.g. Small pondweed, leafy pondweed & sago pondweed
- Wider-leaved pondweed, all submersed e.g. White-stemmed, Richardson's, and fern-leaf pondweed









Grass-leaved arrowhead

Sagittaria graminea

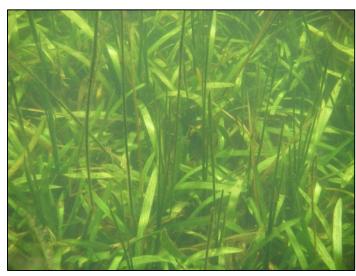


- Plants can be fully or partially underwater
- Long narrow leaves all grow from one base
- White flowers grow on a long flower stem
- Rapidly spreads excluding all other plants
- Only found in two counties in WA: Snohomish and Mason
- Learn about <u>control options</u>
 - •Report new locations to lakes@snoco.org

Lakes in Snohomish County with known Grass-leaved arrowhead infestations:

- Echo Lake
- Lake Loma
- Lake Roesiger
- Lake Serene







Naiad Najas flexilis



- Submersed annual with bushy appearance
- Long, narrow leaves tapered to a point; sheathing leaf base
- Important waterfowl food source
- Can grow densely





Coontail

Ceratophyllum demersum



- Submersed, rootless (free-floating)
- Leaves with multiple forks arranged in whorls with dense tips
- Gets nutrients directly from water
- Provides habitat for young fish and aquatic animals & insects
- Can be confused with Eurasian watermilfoil





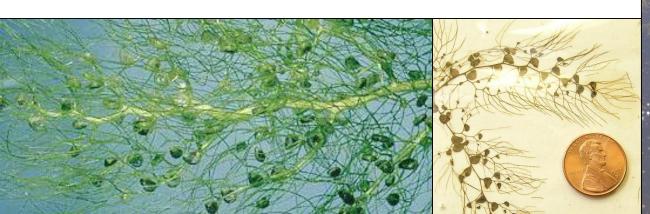


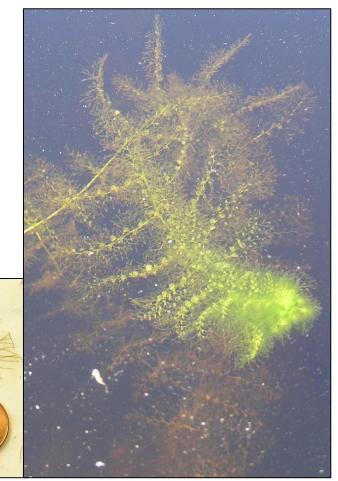
Common bladderwort

Utricularia vulgaris



- Carnivorous plants with tiny bladderlike traps
- Free-floating, rootless
- Gets nutrients from trapped invertebrates and from water
- May be confused with Eurasian watermilfoil





Tapegrass or Water celery

Vallisneria americana

- Long, ribbon-like leaves with Corkscrew-like flower stalks
- Spreads mainly by rhizomes
- Provides food for waterfowl
- Introduced to WA but has not been problematic



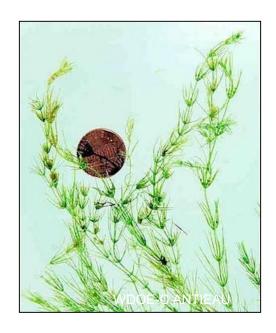




Muskgrass or Stonewort *Chara* spp.



- Macro algae that grow like flowering plants
- No true leaves or roots
- Gritty texture; orange fruiting bodies
- Strong skunk-like or musty odor







Need more plant ID help?

- Aquatic plants are often hard to identify and not all are shown in this presentation. We can help - email a photo to lakes@snoco.org.
- See what plants have been found in your lake from the WA State Department of Ecology <u>Lake Database</u> or see their full aquatic plant <u>identification manual</u>.

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